

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco

EARL BROWN, SR., *et al.*,

No. CV11-02162 LB

Plaintiffs,

v.

**CASE MANAGEMENT AND
PRETRIAL ORDER (JURY)**

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN
FRANCISCO, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Following the Case Management Conference held on April 12, 2012, the Court **HEREBY**
ORDERS the following:

I. GENERALLY APPLICABLE RULES

Parties shall comply with the procedures in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the local rules, the general orders, Judge Beeler's standing order, and the Northern District's general standing order for civil cases titled "Contents of Joint Case Management Statement." Local rules, general orders, general standing orders, and a summary of the general orders' electronic filing requirements (including the procedures for emailing proposed orders to chambers) are available at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov> (click "Rules" or "ECF-PACER").

II. CASE MANAGEMENT AND TRIAL DATES

All hearings shall be held in Courtroom 4, 3rd Floor, U.S. District Court, 1301 Clay Street, Oakland, California. The following are the disclosure, filing, and hearing dates for the case:
CASE MANAGEMENT AND PRETRIAL ORDER
CV11-02162 LB

Case Event	Filing Date/Disclosure Deadline/Hearing Date
Date to seek leave to add new parties or amend the pleadings	5/14/2012
Updated Joint Case Management Conference Statement	10/18/2012
Further Case Management Conference	10/25/2012 at 10:30 a.m.
ADR completion date	10/25/2012
Non-expert discovery completion date	1/11/2014
Expert disclosures required by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure	1/11/2014
Rebuttal expert disclosures	1/25/2014
Expert discovery completion date	2/22/2014
Last hearing date for dispositive motions and/or further case management conference	4/4/2014, at 11:00 a.m.
Meet and confer re pretrial filings	4/29/2014
Pretrial filings due	5/8/2014
Oppositions, Objections, Exhibits, and Depo Designations due	5/15/2014
Final Pretrial Conference	5/29/2014, at 10:30 a.m.
Trial	6/9/2014, at 8:30 a.m.
Length of Trial	5 days

II. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The parties agree to participate in a settlement conference with Magistrate Judge Joseph C. Spero to occur by the date specified in the above chart if possible. The settlement conference judge will contact the parties with a date and time for the settlement conference. The parties shall notify the Court promptly if the case resolves.

III. DISCOVERY PROCEDURES

A. The parties shall comply with the procedures regarding discovery and discovery disputes in Judge Beeler's standing order.

B. Each side shall be limited to ten depositions and twenty-five interrogatories, as provided by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 30 and 33, absent a further court order.

C. If the ADR specified in the previous section is being conducted before the discovery cut-off deadline, counsel must meet and confer in person or by telephone no later than 21 days before the ADR and **before** preparing any exchanged or confidential settlement statements required by the ADR process. The purpose of the meeting is to identify and exchange whatever discovery is needed for all sides to evaluate the case for settlement. Counsel shall cooperate in providing discovery informally and expeditiously before ADR.

In addition, before the parties participate in the ADR specified in the previous section, each party shall be limited to three depositions each absent stipulation or a further order of the Court.

IV. MOTIONS

The parties shall file any motions, oppositions, and reply briefs on the schedule set forth in Civil L. R. 7. The parties also shall file the procedures in Judge Beeler's standing order regarding statements of fact in summary judgment motions.

V. PRETRIAL FILINGS AND PROCEDURES

A. 21 Days Before Final Pretrial Conference. The exact date is in the chart above. The parties shall file the following:

1. Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Order (in lieu of a joint pretrial conference statement) that contains the following:

- (a) a brief description of the claims and defenses to be decided;
- (b) a statement of the relief sought;
- (c) all undisputed facts;
- (d) all disputed fact issues organized by count;
- (e) each disputed legal issue with citations but without extended argument;
- (f) the parties' stipulations;
- (g) the parties' estimates of total trial time; and
- (h) the status of settlement negotiations and whether further negotiations might be productive.

The proposed order should specify which issues are for the Court to decide instead of the jury. The parties should append the following to the proposed order: (a) the parties' specific, signed

stipulations in a form that can be introduced as evidence at trial; (b) a joint exhibit list with columns for exhibit number, offered into evidence, admitted into evidence, sponsoring witness, limits on use, and description and bates range (*see* section V.C regarding numbering and organization of exhibits); and (c) each party's separate witness list for case-in-chief witnesses (including those appearing by deposition) summarizing their testimony, specifying separately their non-cumulative testimony, and providing an hour-and-minute time estimate. Experts and witnesses not included in the witness list may not be used in a party's case-in-chief.

2. Joint Proposed Jury Instructions. The instructions shall include a table of contents and be arranged in a logical numerical sequence. The instructions should not include -- and need only list by instruction number -- any unmodified preliminary, general, or concluding model jury instructions from the *Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Civil Jury Instructions* (2007) (available at <http://www.ce9.uscourts.gov>). The instructions must include any modified instructions (with the modifications clearly identified) and all case-specific instructions on substantive issues of law from the *Ninth Circuit Manual, California Civil Jury Instructions (CACI)*, or other applicable instructions. The parties shall include a short statement of the case to be read to the jury during voir dire as part of the preliminary instructions. Undisputed instructions must be identified as, e.g., "Stipulated Instruction No. ____: [*Instruction Title*]." Disputed instructions must be identified as "[*Party's Name*]'s Disputed Instruction No. ____: [*Instruction Title*]." The parties' different versions of disputed instructions shall bear the same instruction number and be filed together in their logical place in the jury instructions. All instructions -- disputed or undisputed -- shall be supported by citation (including pin cites) in the format used by the *Ninth Circuit Manual*.

3. Separate Memoranda on Disputed Jury Instructions. Each party should file a memorandum of law -- organized by instruction number -- regarding disputed jury instructions.

4. Motions In Limine. Each motion shall be in a separate memorandum entitled "[*Party's Name*]'s Motion in Limine [#] to Exclude [*Subject*]," be limited to circumstances requiring advance ruling, and be no longer than seven pages absent leave of court. Usually five motions in limine are sufficient.

5. Trial Briefs On Any Issues of Law.

6. Joint Voir Dire Questions Supplemented With Separate Requests.

7. Joint Proposed Verdict Form or separate verdict forms if a joint form is not possible.

8. Copies of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(3) Disclosures. *See* Section V.D for procedures regarding designation of depositions. By designating an exhibit, a party generally waives any objection to it if offered by the other side absent clearly available objections (such as objections under Rules 402 and 403 or admissions by party opponents that would be inadmissible hearsay if offered by the party opponent).

9. Wordperfect or Word Versions Emailed To Chambers. In addition to e-filing and lodging paper copies of all filings, *see* Judge Beeler's standing order, counsel shall email the joint proposed order, the jury instructions, and the verdict form in Wordperfect or Word to lbpo@cand.uscourts.gov.

B. 14 Days Before Pretrial Conference. The exact date is in the chart above. The parties shall file the following:

1. Oppositions to Motions In Limine. Each opposition shall be in a separate memorandum entitled “[*Party's Name*]'s Opposition to Motion in Limine [#] to Exclude [*Subject*],” link electronically to the prior e-filed motion in limine, and be no longer than seven pages absent leave of court.

2. Objections to Exhibits and Use of Depositions as set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(3)(B). Objections not raised are waived.

3. Lodge Joint Set of Trial Exhibits with Deputy Clerk. The parties must prepare a *joint, single* set of all trial exhibits. *See* V.C (regarding exhibit numbering and organization). The exhibits shall be in three-ring binders, and each exhibit must be tagged and separated by a label divider identifying the exhibit number. Spine labels should identify the exhibits in a particular binder. The exhibit binders should be marked “”Original” and will be the official record both at trial with the witnesses and on appeal. Lodge the exhibits with the deputy clerk, Lashanda Scott.

4. Lodge Second “Chambers Copy” of Joint Set of Trial Exhibits. The parties shall lodge (not file) a second “chambers copy” of the binders of trial exhibits referenced in the preceding paragraph. Those binders should be marked “Chambers Copy.”

5. Copies of Deposition Designations For Witnesses Appearing Only By Designation.

See V.D (transcript designation procedures and process for filing copy with the Court).

6. Copies of Designation of Interrogatories and Admissions. *See* V.E (procedures and

process for filing copy with the Court).

C. Exhibit Numbering and Organization

1. Meet and Confer Re Exhibit Numbers. Before submitting exhibit lists and binders, counsel must meet and confer to establish usable numbering conventions and eliminate duplicate exhibits. Use numbers only, not letters, and if possible, exhibit numbers should be the same numbers used in depositions. Otherwise, the deposition transcript must be conformed to the new exhibit number to avoid jury confusion and to ensure that every exhibit has a unique number. Blocks of numbers should be assigned to fit the needs of the case: *e.g.*, Plaintiff has 1 to 99, Defendant A has 100 to 199, Defendant B has 200 to 299, *et cetera*. All exhibits should be marked “Trial Exhibit No. __,” not Plaintiff’s Exhibit or Defendant’s Exhibit.

2. Exhibit Tags and Binders. The exhibit tag shall be in the following form:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TRIAL EXHIBIT 100

Case No. _____

Date Entered _____

By _____
Deputy Clerk

The tag should be on or near the lower right-hand corner if possible and on the back if it is not. Counsel should fill in the tag but leave the last two spaces blank.

1 **D. Deposition Designation For Witnesses Appearing By Deposition.** These procedures
2 apply only to deposition designation for witnesses who appear by deposition and do not apply to
3 reading depositions of live witnesses into the record while the witnesses are testifying.

4 **1. Designating Counsel.** To designate deposition testimony, counsel shall photocopy the
5 cover page, the page where the witness is sworn, and each page with any proffered testimony (with
6 lines through testimony not proffered). Counsel shall put lines through objections or colloquy unless
7 they are needed to understand the question. Any corrections (including conforming exhibit numbers
8 to trial exhibit numbers) shall be done by hand. The finished packet should be the script that allows
9 smooth presentation of the witness, the oath, and the testimony. The packet must be provided to the
10 other parties at least 30 days before the pretrial conference. For voluminous designations, the Court
11 requires advance notice by designating counsel because more lead time is required. Counsel must be
12 reasonable.

13 **2. Reviewing Counsel.** Reviewing parties must promptly review the packet and highlight
14 in yellow any passages objected to and write in the margin the legal basis for the objections. If a
15 completeness objection is made, the objecting party must insert the additional passages needed to
16 cure the completeness objection. A completeness objection generally should be made only if a few
17 extra lines will cure the problem. Such additions shall be highlighted in blue, and an explanation for
18 the inclusion shall be legibly handwritten in the margin. Counsel must line out any irrelevant
19 portions of the additional pages. Reviewing counsel must return the packets to the proffering party
20 to consider whether to accept the adjustments.

21 **3. Counsel To Meet And Confer Re Adjustments.** Counsel must meet and confer to
22 address reviewing counsel's comments and any other issues.

23 **4. Designating Counsel To Assemble Final Packet.** Counsel for the proffering party
24 must collate and assemble a final packet that covers all remaining issues and provide it to the Court
25 14 days before the pretrial conference (as required by section V.B.5). Any objections must be
26 highlighted and annotated as described in the preceding paragraphs. If exhibits are needed to
27 resolve the objections, designating counsel should include copies, with the relevant passages
28

1 highlighted and tagged. The Court will read the packet and make its rulings in the margins in a
2 distinctive manner.

3 **5. Counter-Designations.** The reviewing party must make any counter-designations by
4 providing a packet with the counter-designated passages to the original designating counsel at the
5 same time as the reviewing party returns its objections to designating counsel. The original
6 designating counsel must supply any objections in the manner described in this section.

7 **6. Video Depositions.** The parties shall follow the same procedures to facilitate ruling on
8 objections. The videos should omit dead time and objections and colloquy not necessary to
9 understand the answers.

10 **E. Requests For Admissions And Interrogatories.** Please designate responses to requests for
11 admissions and interrogatory answers in the same manner and under the same timetable as
12 deposition designations.

13 **VI. PRETRIAL CONFERENCE**

14 Lead counsel for each party shall attend.

15 **VII. PRETRIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

16 **A. Daily or Real-Time Reporting.** Please make arrangements ten days before the trial date
17 with Odile Hansen, Supervisor of the Court Reporting Services, at 510-637-3534.

18 **B. Electronic Presentation of Evidence.** The Court provides no equipment other than an
19 easel. If counsel will use electronic equipment such as computers, projectors, and screens, the
20 parties should share equipment to the extent possible. Extension cords should be taped to the carpet
21 for safety. The United States Marshal requires a court order to allow equipment into the
22 courthouse. Please work with Lashanda Scott (510-637-3525) on all courtroom layout issues.

23 **VIII. TRIAL AND TRIAL PROCEDURES**

24 **A. Schedule.** The trial day is 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. (or slightly longer to finish a witness)
25 with two fifteen-minute breaks, Monday through Friday. Counsel should arrive at 8:15 a.m. or
26 earlier if any matters must be addressed outside of the jury's presence.

27 **B. Jury Selection.** There are no alternate jurors in civil cases, and the jury will be selected as
28 follows.

1 The attached questionnaire will be given to the potential jurors, and copies of the responses will
2 be given to counsel at the beginning of voir dire.

3 The Court's jury selection procedures vary depending on the size of the ultimate jury.
4 Assuming a final jury of 8 and 6 peremptory challenges, the Court will call eighteen jurors to fill the
5 jury box and a row in front of the bar. The jurors will be given numbers 1 through 18. The
6 remaining jurors will be seated in the public benches. The Court will generally consider hardship
7 excuses at this point. The Court then will question the 18 jurors and will allow counsel limited voir
8 dire. The Court will address challenges for cause outside of the jurors' presence, determine whether
9 to fill any empty seats, and if so, question the new jurors and consider any additional challenges for
10 cause. After a short recess, each side will exercise its peremptory challenges out of the presence of
11 the jurors. Of the remaining jurors, the eight (or other number of) jurors with the lowest numbers
12 will be the final jury.

13 The Court will adjust the starting numbers depending on the number of jurors to be seated and
14 the number of peremptory challenges allowed. Also, the Court may alter these procedures in its
15 discretion.

16 Once the jury is selected, the jurors' names will be read, and they will be seated in the jury box
17 and sworn.

18 **C. Jury Notetaking.** Jurors may take notes. Note pads will be distributed at the beginning of
19 each trial and collected at the end of the day and locked in the jury room. The Court will instruct the
20 jury on the use of notes in its preliminary and final jury instructions.

21 **D. Time Limits.** Ordinarily, the Court sets time limits for opening statements, witness
22 examinations (direct, cross, or re-direct), and closing arguments at the final pretrial conference. All
23 of your examination time for all witnesses must fit within your witness time limits. The time taken
24 at a side bar or on objections will be charged to the examining party unless otherwise ordered.

25 **E. Opening Statements.** Counsel must meet and confer about, and exchange, any visuals,
26 graphics, or exhibits to be used in the opening statements, allowing for time to work out objections
27 and any reasonable revisions. Opening statements begin after the jury is sworn.
28

1 **F. Advance Notice of Witness Order of Proof.** By 2 p.m., counsel must give written notice
2 of the order of witnesses for the next court day and the exhibits (including merely illustrative
3 exhibits) to be used on direct examination (other than for true impeachment of a witness). The
4 parties shall notify the Court by the end of the day of any objections to the exhibits, and the Court
5 will schedule a conference that afternoon or the following morning to resolve the dispute. The Court
6 encourages two days' notice. If two days' notice is given, then by 2 p.m. on the calendar day
7 immediately preceding the testimony, opposing counsel must provide any objections to the exhibits
8 and shall provide a list of all exhibits to be used with the same witness on cross-examination (other
9 than for impeachment).

10 **G. Witness Examinations.** Generally there should be only one examining lawyer per witness
11 per party, and the examining lawyer must make any objections to the opposing counsel's
12 examination. The parties shall have witnesses ready to testify so that trial gaps are avoided. Gaps
13 may be construed as resting one's case. In cases with multiple parties, counsel must coordinate
14 cross-examination to avoid duplication of testimony. When multiple parties are on one side, only
15 one counsel may cover a subject matter. Counsel shall place copies of exhibits to be used by a
16 witness on the witness stand before the witness testifies.

17 Witnesses (except named parties) are excluded from the courtroom except when they are
18 testifying. If a testifying witness has not been excused before a recess, that witness shall be seated
19 back on the stand when the court reconvenes. If a new witness is ready to be called immediately
20 after a recess, the witness should be in the first row after the recess.

21 Counsel should refrain from eliciting testimony about undisputed facts set forth in stipulations
22 filed with the court. The appropriate party or the Court may read into the record the undisputed facts
23 at appropriate points in the trial.

24 **H. Expert Testimony.** Direct expert testimony is limited to matters disclosed in the expert's
25 reports. Omitted material ordinarily may not be added on direct examination. Illustrative
26 animations, diagrams, charts, and models may be used on direct examination only if they were
27 part of the expert report, except that an expert may use simple drawings (such as those drawn by the
28 witness at trial) that plainly illustrate a report's contents. If cross-examination fairly opens the door,

1 however, an expert may go beyond the written report on cross-examination and/or re-direct
 2 examination. By written stipulation, all parties may relax these requirements. As to damages
 3 studies, the cut-off for *past damages* is the date of the expert report (or an earlier date selected or
 4 used by the expert). Experts may project *future damages* after this cut-off date if they can meet
 5 substantive standards for future damages. With timely leave of Court or by written stipulation, the
 6 experts may update their reports (or provide supplemental reports) to a date closer to the time of
 7 trial.

8 **I. Use of Depositions To Impeach A Trial Witness.** The following procedures apply.

9 1. On the first day of trial, counsel shall bring the original and clean copies of the
 10 depositions to be used at trial. If counsel might use a deposition against a witness, counsel shall
 11 provide the Court with a copy at the outset of the examination. Opposing counsel should have
 12 copies of witness depositions immediately available.

13 2. Counsel should seek permission from the Court before reading a passage into the
 14 record. For example, counsel should state, "I wish to read page 210, lines 1 to 10, from the witness's
 15 deposition." Counsel should pause briefly to allow any objection.

16 3. The first time counsel reads a deposition, counsel should state the deponent's name, the
 17 name of the lawyer asking the question, and whether the deposition was a Federal Rule of Civil
 18 Procedure 30(b)(6) deposition. The first time a deposition is read, the Court will instruct the jury
 19 about depositions.

20 4. When reading the passage, counsel shall employ the following technique. Counsel shall
 21 state,"question" and then read the question exactly, and then state, "answer" and read the answer
 22 exactly. This will allow the jury and court reporter to follow who said what at the deposition.
 23 Opposing counsel may ask to read additional testimony necessary to complete the context. It is not
 24 necessary to ask, "didn't you say XYZ in your deposition" to lay a foundation.

25 **J. Use of Depositions of Party-Deponents.** Subject to Rule 403, a party's depositions may be
 26 used for "any purpose" and may be read into the record whether or not they contradict (and
 27 regardless of who is on the stand). For example, a short party deposition excerpt may be used as
 28 foundation for questions for a different witness on the stand.

1 **K. Use of Depositions For Witnesses Appearing Only By Deposition.** When the packet (*see*
2 V.D for procedures to assemble deposition packets) is read to the jury, the examiner shall read the
3 questions (and any relevant colloquy) from the lectern while a colleague sits in the witness stand and
4 reads the answers. While reading the deposition, the reader and “witness” shall refrain from undue
5 emphasis or dramatization. If a read-in is short, a single attorney can read it all, being careful to say
6 “question” and “answer” for the court reporter's and jury's comprehension. Exhibits may be
7 projected onto the screen as they are referenced. Court reporters do not transcribe video excerpts so
8 counsel must file an exact copy of what was shown.

9 **L. Exhibits.** The parties must obtain prior permission from the Court for jury notebooks. At
10 the end of each day, counsel must confer with each other and with the deputy clerk to confirm what
11 exhibits are in evidence and any limitations on their use. Counsel should bring any differences to
12 the Court's attention. Similarly, before closing argument, counsel must confer with each other and
13 the deputy clerk to finalize the exhibits and prepare any final exhibit list. That list may include a
14 brief non-argumentative description of the exhibit to help the jury access the exhibits.

15 **M. Stipulations.** Counsel must read all stipulations to the jury for them to be part of the
16 record.

17 **N. Objections.** Counsel shall stand when making objections, give only the legal basis
18 (“objection, calls for speculation” or “objection, hearsay”), and refrain from making speeches.

19 **O. Side Bar Conferences** are discouraged. If matters must be discussed outside the jury's
20 presence, counsel should raise them at the beginning or end of the day or while the jury is on break.

21 **P. Charging Conference.** Before the close of evidence, the Court will provide draft final jury
22 instructions to the parties and allow a reasonable time for review. Thereafter, the Court will hold
23 one or more charging conferences to address objections, modifications, or additions to the
24 instructions. The parties must renew any specific instruction request -- including those requested
25 pretrial -- at the conference or it will be deemed waived. For example, if a party wants to request an
26 instruction that the Court omitted from its draft instructions, the party must re-request it at the
27 charging conference or the request will be deemed waived or abandoned.
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IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 13, 2012



LAUREL BEELER
United States Magistrate Judge

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CONFIDENTIALJUROR QUESTIONNAIRE

Please fill out this form as completely as possible and print clearly. Since we want to make copies for the attorneys and the Court, do not write on the back of any page. If you need more room, continue at the bottom or on the side of the page. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. Your name: _____
2. Your age: _____
3. City in which you reside: _____
4. Your place of birth: _____
5. Do you rent or own your own home? _____

6. Are you married or do you have a domestic partner? ____ Yes ____ No
7. Please list the occupation of your spouse or domestic partner.

8. If you are not married and do not have a domestic partner, are you (circle one, if applicable):

single separated divorced widowed

9. If you have children, please list their ages and sex and, if they are employed, please give their occupations.

10. What is your occupation and how long have you worked in it? (If you are retired, please describe your main occupation when you were working).

11. Who is (or was) your employer?

12. How long have you worked for this employer? _____

13. Please describe your education background:

Highest grade completed: _____

College and/or vocational schools you have attended:

Major areas of study: _____

14. Have you ever had jury experience? _____ Number of times? _____

If yes: State/County Court _____ Federal Court _____

When? _____ Was it a civil or criminal case? _____

Did any of the juries reach a verdict ? ____ Yes ____ No